

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month, Domestic \$.50
Per Month, Foreign75
Per Year, Domestic 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00
—Payable Invariably in Advance.A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 27.

The poem printed on our first page and headed "President McKinley" was written in memory of the late President Garfield by the poet Longfellow, but has the same fitness for the present exigency that it had for the former one.

The yellow press is not faring well at the hands of the critics these days, but unhappily criticism does not mean loss of business. The richest newspapers in America are as yellow as the gold in their coffers and they are growing richer through every extravagance they commit. A bad public taste is responsible, for if sensations were not in demand from the press they would not be supplied.

Theodore Roosevelt began his political career as one of the band of young reformers who did things in New York politics. Seth Low and Alfred C. Chapin were others of the group. Mr. Roosevelt went to the lower branch of the Legislature and although he failed of the speakership he made a deep and enduring mark upon the work of the sessions and better yet reformed some of the questionable methods of procedure. It was even then predicted that he would become President of the United States although at the time Cleveland's star was in the ascendant and the democracy seemed to have a long lease of power.

Twenty years ago now the American public was deeply concerned in the policy of the new President, General Arthur. Lacking the wisdom of President Roosevelt the new Executive broke from the program of Garfield, let Blaine retire from the Secretaryship of State and reversed some of the significant policies with which Garfield and Blaine had been identified. Nor did he keep the friendship of his own faction. Had General Arthur been a more sagacious man he could have averted the defeat of 1884; but the responsibilities of a place to which the people could not have been induced to elect him bore too heavily upon his unaccustomed shoulders.

The position of Mr. Hanna in national politics may be altered in a radical way by the death of President McKinley though his power as chairman of the Republican National Committee will keep him prominent and useful, in case he does not resign, until the next quadrennial convention. The relations between Mr. Hanna and President Roosevelt have not, however, been cordial and the chairman may find himself embarrassed in his effort to carry on party business. It will be interesting to note the effect upon Mr. Hanna's great Ohio rival, Mr. Foraker, of the change in political alignments. We should not be surprised to find him in control of Ohio Republican politics sooner or later.

The special bulletin which the City of Para received just before that vessel left Los Angeles and which the Advertiser printed as an introductory dispatch in the news of the assassination, stated that the doctors "had no hope." This was the exact truth but it was not given to the Mainland press in such explicit form because it would have been seen by Mrs. McKinley and possibly by the stricken President. Plainly the surgeons anticipated the worst. Indeed there could have been no professional confidence about ultimate recovery considering the nature of the wound and the probable inability of a man of full habit and weak heart, scarcely recovered from the effects of an attack last winter, of a gripe, to withstand the shock of two bullet wounds.

The late Ben Naphtaly was a central and by no means reputable figure in one of the great tragedies of California journalism. He was, we believe, the first to make the charges that led to the murder of Charles De Young, founder of the Chronicle, by the Junior Kalloch, and to at least one other homicide. At one time he and Mr. De Young shot at each other on the street. Naphtaly came to Hawaii between two and three years ago and was employed on Oahu plantation. When he went away from these Islands he left a characteristic note to the Advertiser which read: "Please insert the following as a local: Kelly and Crimmins having again got control of San Francisco politics, Ben Naphtaly has returned to the scene of his former political activities." N. B. Can you lend me five dollars?"

While much must be left to the personal wishes of the incumbent, the people undoubtedly want the President of the United States to take some of the individual safeguards which surround foreign rulers. It has been proved for a third time within thirty-six years that the President cannot risk himself unreservedly in the hands of his fellow-citizens. He cannot go among them without mortal peril of meeting a fanatic, an anarchist or a lunatic. President Roosevelt took unnecessary risks after the death of his predecessor and tried the nerves of those about him. He would lose nothing in esteem if he would accept the dictum of events and avoid, during his term, all miscellaneous receptions of the familiar hand-shaking sort. Between him and the crowd should always be the outstretched arm of military power.

THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

For the third time in but little more than a generation, a President of the United States, felled by the bullet of an assassin, has passed from nature to eternity. All three of these martyrs to the high duties of the republic and to the red passions of their fellow men, were of and by and for the people. No magnificence of birth, no stateliness of rank, no despotism of place made them the representatives of the few against the many and thus tempted the upraised weapon of the avenging commoner. They came, almost like Cincinnatus from the plow, and public duty done, they were ready to go back to the common fellowship of American citizens. Abraham Lincoln, the rail-splitter; James A. Garfield, the canal driver; William McKinley, the village youth who had carried a musket as a private soldier—these were the men whose terms as President of the United States came to a bloody ending. We can understand the slaughter of tyrants; we perceive some reason, deep in the instincts of the oppressed, to excuse the cutting down of a Russian Czar; but a first citizen of a great democracy, chosen but for a little time to be a public servant and intent upon the common good—who shall excuse the deep damnation of his taking off?

William McKinley died just as one great measure of his public service had been completed and as another was beginning. His policies, wrought out with patient and courageous zeal, had made the land richer and more contented than it had ever been before. He had established national prosperity. Those who stood around him on the fatal day at Buffalo, all of them, from the publicist at his elbow to the assassin in the press of visitors, owed something to this man. Life was easier for them all because of the economic policies he had brought into force and being. As the great President, his kindly soul warmed by the thought that he had been of service to his fellow-countrymen at home, turned from the past and present and looked at the future, he saw opening before him the vistas of another mighty field of labor, where he could extend the spirit and the influence of his countrymen to lands afar. Having helped to make the nation the richest of great powers he would now make it the greatest of rich powers. His speech outlining the policies to come was instinct with manifest destiny. It did not mean the "Empire" as his carping critics may have said; but it meant, God willing, that the boundaries of freedom should be enlarged; that the influence and sway of democracy should follow where the flags of our fleets and armies had led; that once more the seas of all the world should be plowed by the keels of American commerce; and that, in every market where there was a customer the American merchant should find equal footing with the merchant of any other nation. These thoughts had but left his lips; this inspiration was in his brain, when out from the multitude about him stretched the red hand of murder. Alas for the irony of fate! From the pinnacle of his fame and happiness the President was cast down; enshrined in the love of his countrymen, with millions at his beck and call, not one was there when the hour came to shield his chief; the friend of all men, a smile of greeting on his face even to the unknown assassin, harboring no thoughts of malice or ill-will, the President was forced to meet a fate which some of the worst of the Roman Emperors and the most tyrannical of Russian Czars had escaped.

But "God reigns and the government at Washington still lives." William McKinley dead, yet speaks from his cements; his statesmanship will survive; his successor will take up his great unfinished tasks; the nation will draw new strength and civic virtue from his example. But too true! the man himself has passed across the borderland of life into that far region where no footsteps backward turn; today, where his voice rang out with prophetic hope or fell like a benediction, only the cries of those who mourn for him are heard. He will never more be seen among the walks of men; for him no more the happiness and flush of life; no more the striving and the goal. Behind him shunts the ponderous and marble jaws of sepulture; before him opens a new world where we who love him cannot enter in the mortal flesh and from whose bourne no traveler returns. We can only cry Farewell! but from the gloom and mystery beyond there comes no answering hail.

THE NEW CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

If asked for an example of "The Strenuous Life," the average American, one who has followed events of the past fifteen years, and noted the men who have been brought to the front in that time, would without hesitation point to Theodore Roosevelt. For a half a generation the man who has now fallen heir to the highest office in the Nation has been before his fellow citizens, and now that the supreme ambition of a citizen of this Republic has been gratified, the President must be gauged by the subordinate of the past.

One trait has stood out in the life of Roosevelt. He is not afraid. The variety of courage which animates him is of that catholic type, which guides each act, edits each utterance and directs each impulse. It is not only the courage which is physical, which leads him to take all kinds of chances in the chase, or to stand fearless in the fight, but as well that which impels him to stand face to face with political friends and force them to admire his consistency in opposing their pet plans, when his convictions tell him that he must make no compromise with conscience.

A part with this courage is the resourcefulness which made him at the same time the farseeing assistant secretary of the Navy who was daily planning to have his ships ready for the inevitable emergency, and the cavalry leader who projected the organization of the irregular force, which in warfare under conditions which called for rough and ready conflict, proved the depth of his insight into conditions.

Whether as historian of the deeds of dead and gone heroes in a Nation's battles, or of the more modest achievements of the pioneers who won a new empire, he has shown the analytical mind which makes him the peer of his scholarly contemporaries, and stamps him as the student, who sees behind the act deep into the motive, and reads alike the lesson of the past and the future.

With this equipment comes the new President to the chair at a time when there is needed not impetuosity but calmness. He can be calm, for it was by such methods that he worked out his plans of reform in the civil service and the New York police. There must be in the leader who is to take the nation into the quietude of wider relations, tact and capacity to handle men. While there is not in the personality of the new executive the reposeful energy which won battles for his predecessor, there is an element which draws men to him, if for no other reason than that as the "Hotspur" he has led to victory more often than heights have been won by quieter methods. In the handling of men Roosevelt is an adept. He is not a respecter of titles. He looks deeper for the man. Should it please him he would elevate a Colonel to be Lieutenant General, and give into his hands a campaign, feeling that his choice of the man was for the best service of the country.

It is not strange that it is the common belief that the new executive is not popular with the leaders of the party, for while there is always among such men a great deal of feeling for the one who does the work in the campaign, and an endeavor to place him after the victory, Roosevelt stands for the merit system in all its fullness and completeness. It may be said that there will be no time given to discussions of alterations of the civil service laws from now on, for there would be little chance of approval for any radical amendment.

There will be no serious conflict between the White House and the Capitol, for Mr. Roosevelt is democratic in his belief that the majority shall rule, and Congress will have the full scope of its powers, without any limitations coming from executive interference. Strength, without stubbornness, breadth with reason, progressiveness without license, energy with thoughtful direction, are the leading characteristics of the man who will replace the dead president. What the future may make of him, for the high office has never left a man who occupied it what it found him, is a matter for the highest hopes. As governor of New York there was little of the impetuosity which marked his earlier essays in governing. The weight of the office had the tendency to sober the executive and from it came an administration which was remarkable for directness and cleanness of all those connected with it.

That his declaration that he will follow in the footsteps of his predecessor is not a mere commonplace, is to be believed from the fact that he was always a most sincere and earnest admirer of his chief. As Vice-President there was a new man developed. In the footsteps of McKinley there will follow another Roosevelt, one upon whom the shadow of great events will have left their impress, and the mantle will be worn worthily. The President is not one who does anything by halves. He will make for himself a place in history as an American whose only thought was for his country, whose only ambition her greatness, whose only desire to see her prosperity increase.

A BADLY BUILT LINE.

Some facts are coming out about the Trans-Siberian railroad which do not point towards its success as a competitive line with the steamers or as an agency for the prompt transfer of large masses of troops. The Review of the World's Commerce just issued by the Department of State contains the following extract from a Russian paper, the Sibirski Listok:

In the haste of construction and the anxiety to get everything cheap on both the Siberian and the Trans-Baikal lines, a special kind of light rails, weighing 12 pounds to the foot, instead of the usual 24 pounds to the foot, was used. Wooden bridges were built wherever it was possible and crossings were made far apart. Under such conditions quick traveling on the road is almost an impossibility, and more than 20 miles an hour can not be made. Only one passenger and two freight trains a day are run. To add to the danger they have to put on the line one of the heaviest engines in existence—the compound system. The light weight of the rails, the steep inclines, and the high gradings combined make traveling risky. On steep inclines the compound

runs at a rate of 50 versts (33 miles) an hour, turning the rails out, and there is no way of stopping it. At the station of Polovinsky eleven cars were thus destroyed.

In such a condition do we find the Siberian Railroad at the present time. Fast traveling is impossible, as the rails are too light, while, on the other hand, slow traveling can not be always controlled, as the heavy engines cannot be held back on the inclines. The committee of Michailovski have come to the conclusion that everything must be reconstructed. But this will cost a great sum of money—on the Trans-Baikal line alone there will have to be spent not less than 15,000,000 rubles (\$7,725,000), almost 50 per cent of the entire cost of the line; on the whole Siberian Railroad there will have to be spent not less than 50,000,000 rubles (\$25,000,000). The light-weight rails must be put aside and wooden bridges turned into firewood; everything must be rebuilt and the number of stations increased.

How light twelve pound rails are may be judged from the fact that the rails of the Rapid Transit Company of this city are a trifle more than twenty-eight pounds to the foot and that the first transcontinental rails laid in America were twenty-six pounds. Probably the Russian line will have to be rebuilt before it can hope to attain the objects sought in its construction.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The transport Sherman is to leave San Francisco October 1.

The Mariposa will take the Alameda's run this coming trip.

Dense clouds of smoke are at present hovering over Kilauea, and visitors say that the crater is very hot.

William Clark, who formerly was the freight clerk of the W. G. Hall, has been promoted to purser of the Waialeale.

The Tax Appeal Court is making a personal examination of property before it on appeal, before handing down any decisions.

The sugar mills in Kau are grinding to their utmost capacity, turning out more sugar than can be handled by the Mauna Loa.

Charles E. Guest, of Milliken Brothers, has gone to Maui on business connected with the erection of the big sugar mill at Spreckelsville.

Half-hour guns, in honor of President McKinley, were fired yesterday on the Naval dock by the sailors of the United States tug Itoukoku.

San Francisco capital is said to be interested in a project to establish chutes at Waikiki. The amusement is a popular one in the States.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth took the oath before Judge Gear on Monday as an attorney to practice in all the district courts of the Territory.

Humuhua ranch, on Hawaii, will soon start shearing. The count is expected to reach about 28,000 sheep. The clip will be some forty or fifty tons, and is already sold to parties in Boston.

Bishop Willis left for the Coast on the Aorangi. He was accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. W. Ault. A party of the bishop's friends were present at the wharf to bid him farewell.

The Horners have driven 400 head of horses to Waimea to get water for them. They would like to send more, but the water supply in Waimea will not be sufficient for a larger number.

The bark Ceylon has unloaded her entire cargo of guano, and moved from the Railroad wharf yesterday. She is now on the dry dock having her bottom cleaned before her next trip to Laysan Island.

Governor Dole directs that in testimony of respect to the memory of the late William McKinley, President of the United States of America, that all flags on public buildings be placed at half mast until further notice.

Dr. Wood believes in the power of the press. Since the published statements were made of the bad condition of the Makiki cemetery laborers have been put to work repairing the fences and making a general clean-up of the rubbish.

Government lots Nos. 1, 17 and 18, fronting on Waiwae, and Front streets, Hilo, containing an area of 13,600 square feet, will be sold at public auction at the front entrance of the Capitol building on Saturday next. This is the sale that was advertised to have taken place yesterday.

The Court of Claims met yesterday morning and immediately adjourned on account of respect to President McKinley. The grand total of claims finally reached was \$748, amounting to \$167,125.90. It has been decided that Commissioners Kepoikai and Testa will go to Waikuku next Tuesday to hear the claims of the citizens there.

A meeting of planters was held at the coffee plantation of the Louisa Brothers in Hanalei. Those present were the Louisa Brothers, David Forbes, J. A. Watt, James Gibb, A. Lydgate, A. Horner and W. C. Walker. It was decided to send men from all the plantations to fight the forest fires. Albert Horner and W. C. Walker will direct the operations.

A government lot consisting of 3.21 acres, situated on the Kona side of the government road leading from Waialua to Naeahu, District of Kauai, and Hawaii, was sold by Commissioner Boyd at public auction at noon yesterday. Henry Smith bought in the property at \$525. The lease on the land of Manuka, in Kauai, for a period of ten years, was sold at the upset price of \$75 a year.

Lawyer E. Omsted, former deputy sheriff of Waimea, Kauai, who left here some time ago for Norway, got married to Mrs. Paulina Borzhovskik, in Chicago July 27. They have toured the States and the European continent, and are at present in Norway. Their intention is to see relatives in Great Britain; from there to go to France, and they expect to reach the Islands just before Christmas.

The new yachting association has already fifty members in sight. The association will probably give a regatta and luau in the near future. There will be a race to Pearl harbor and a substantial spread when the yachtsmen arrive there. It is likely that permanent buoys will be stationed off Waikiki and Kalahe, the benefit of those members of the yachting fraternity who are always on the lookout for an informal race.

DR. RIXEY'S PROMOTION.
Will Succeed Van Reypen as Surgeon General of Navy.

CANTON, O., Sept. 19.—President Roosevelt has informed Mrs. McKinley through Secretary Cortelyou that in pursuance of the intention of the late President McKinley and in recognition of devoted services, as well as because of eminent fitness, Medical Inspector Dr. Rixey will be appointed surgeon general of the navy upon the expiration of the term of Surgeon General Van Reypen.

Scrofula

This root of many evils—
Glandular tumors, abscesses, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, paleness, nervousness and other ailments including the consumptive tendency—
Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Elias Vermon, Wawarsing, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula sores all over her face and head. The first bottle helped her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. He writes that she has never shown any sign of the scrofula returning.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Ask your druggist for it today and accept no substitute.

Action S le f Delinquent Stock.

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 63 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction by order of the treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Olua Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the fourteenth assessment, delinquent August 20, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Stangenwald building, Honolulu:

| Cert. No. | Name | Shares |
|-----------|---------------------|--------|
| 31 | J. J. Stewart | 50 |
| 400 | Tom Tuck | 8 |
| 401 | Wong Gow | 15 |
| 496 | James McCready | 12 |
| 529 | Wong Tow | 17 |
| 542 | Mary E. Wynn | 67 |
| 596 | Lum Chee | 25 |
| 1442 | Mrs. Emma L. Crabbe | 25 |
| 1499 | Mrs. S. L. Williams | 25 |
| 1651 | Lionel Matthews | 25 |
| 1741 | J. H. Armitage | 7 |
| 1759 | W. E. Pinkham | 7 |
| 1805 | Corydon P. Benton | 13 |

ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer.

Honolulu, September 9, 1901.

JAS. F. MORGAN,
AUCTIONEER.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY forbidden to go on any lands in the possession of E. C. Greenwell without permission, or they will be prosecuted. Kealakakua, Hawaii, September 23, 1901.

2319 E. C. GREENWELL.

HE PUT A ROCK ON THE TRACK

Judge Wilcox adjourned the District court yesterday at 3:30 a. m., on account of the death of President McKinley.

Alex Lazerus is suspected of placing the rock on the Rapid Transit track on Liliha street last Saturday evening.

On Tuesday afternoon Conductor Stevens saw Lazerus place a stone on the track at Liliha street and run away. The car was stopped and the boy was caught, after a pursuit. He is about twelve years of age and is a half Hawaiian and half Portuguese. When taken before Manager Hallentine he confessed to the offense, but said that another boy put the rock on the track on Saturday night. He is charged with malicious injury, and also, under section 18, act 69 of the Session Laws of 1894, with obstructing the free passage of a car on the Rapid Transit Company's track.

William Hoopli, alias "Barefooted Bill," the well known and popular Kaakaoka burglar, who has been much sought after by the police for some time past, was arrested on Tuesday afternoon on the Pacific Mail wharf. A gold watch was found upon him. Hoopli is suspected of having been concerned in several of the recent burglaries which have taken place in the city. He is charged with larceny in the second degree, and will appear before Judge Wilcox this morning.

The police are determined to suppress the immoral houses at Iwilei, and of late several raids have been made with that end in view. A number of arrests in this connection were made on Tuesday night, and the cases will come up in the District Court today.

David Kaapa is investigating the case of Fugisin, a Japanese carpenter, who informed the police yesterday that his room at Kapalama had been broken into and \$76 stolen therefrom.

CAME NEAR BEING A CRIPPLE.

Josh Westhafer, of Loogootee, Ind., U. S. A., is a poor man, but he says he would not be without Chamberlain's Pain Balm if it cost five dollars a bottle, for it saved him from being a cripple. No external application is equal to this liniment for stiff and swollen joints, contracted muscles, stiff neck, sprains and rheumatic and muscular pains. It has also cured numerous cases of partial paralysis. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

Unfavorable to Schley.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—The Schley court-martial resumed its work with Rear Admiral Ramsey in place of Admiral Howison, challenged. After plans of procedure had been made Admiral F. J. Higginson was called as the first witness. He was in command of the battleship Massachusetts, during the war. He told of the trip under Schley to Cienfuegos and said that there was nothing he saw in the way of communicating with Cubans ashore. He also described the steaming to Santiago and the start for Key West, followed by a return to Santiago, saying that while it was rough it was not bad to sail. Describing the engagement with the Colon, when that ship was in the mouth of the harbor, he said Schley was aboard, and that all that was done was to fire and draw the fire of the shore batteries. He said that in his opinion the Colon could have been destroyed at anchor that day.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 786, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all Island ports.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGENTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S NEW YORK LINE

SHIP HELEN BREWER will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

SEPTEMBER 1, 1901.

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO., 37 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD. Honolulu.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London.

ALLIANCE, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.

Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

Wilhelms of Madgeburg General Insurance Company.

Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Furs and Fur to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.